DEG 02 1000 MR. SWANSON: The law establishing Yucca Mountain as the site for burial which was -- it was introduced by a man from Massachusetts, I think his name might have been McKey. At any rate, it was a stipulation that burial should not be in granite.

That startled me because granite is part of the rigid earth, crust of the earth. It's the stable part of the crust of the earth, and burial should certainly be in the stable part of the crust of the earth, not in the unstable part. And anything west of the Wasatch is unstable.

Now that was introduced, I'm sure - I have never been told this, but I happen to understand it - because there's lots of granite in New England. Of course, they don't want the stuff up there. But we don't want it here either.

And we have some granite nearby in the Sierras. The Sierra Nevada batholith is a very large body, and the central part of that in Yosemite and so forth is very stable. Along the eastern edge of it it is not stable. It is a major fault block that's tilting westward and has raised and is raised on the eastern side. Near that fault area, it's unstable, and on eastward into Nevada it's unstable.

But the stable part of the crust of the earth is the thing that ought to be most likely considered, and in Scandinavia, as demonstrated by the DOE, the burial is in granite or granitic rock, and that's because it is stable.